

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1912.—Copyright, 1912, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

POLITICAL SITUATION
IN THE EMPIRE STATERepublicans and Democrats
Wide Apart in Their
Forecasts.

DISINTERESTED REPORTS

These Give Wilson 117,816
Plurality, and Sulzer
119,521

If one cares to accept the arbitrary figures as set forth in conversations with all classes of voters the result in New York State for Governor on Tuesday follows:

William Sulzer	632,240
Oscar S. Straus	422,605
Job E. Hedges	304,625

But the Republicans object to these figures and say they are fallacious and misleading. Notwithstanding that they predict the election of Mr. Hedges, it is well known that in the inner circles of the Republican party the views of their principal mathematicians are to the effect that the result on Tuesday will be as follows:

William Sulzer	536,245
Job E. Hedges	466,724
Oscar S. Straus	307,500

The first forecast gives Sulzer a plurality of 210,635 and the second a plurality of 119,521.

Concerning the Presidential result in the State these same Republicans, who claim to have received reports from many election districts, insist that the outcome is to be as follows:

Taft	652,552
Wilson	567,548
Roosevelt	317,638

On the other hand, without reciting the claims of the Democrats, but relying more on disinterested investigation and upon reports received from almost every conceivable part of the State, the Presidential vote of the State is to be distributed on Tuesday as follows:

Wilson	657,588
Taft	540,042
Roosevelt	339,635

It will therefore be readily observed that the claims of the Republicans give President Taft a plurality in the State of 85,204, while the aforesaid disinterested reports from those who have been requested to give their best opinion of the result show that Gov. Wilson will have a plurality of 117,816.

In the main the Democratic party is united in the State. On the other hand, the Republican party is disunited, and the voters are attributing to the party in power the dire results of the high cost of living. Also the followers of Roosevelt and Straus are aggressive and forceful. They are enthusiastic and are determined to overthrow the Republican State organization as represented by Chairman William Barnes, and especially is it well known to Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Straus, that thousands of Republicans who have no particular sympathy for the national Progressive platform or for the Progressive platform of the State are to cast their votes for Roosevelt and Straus as a rebuke, if nothing more, to the present domination of the Republican State organization. In this category, it may be stated without the slightest fear of contradiction, are Republican followers of the regular organization leaders in different counties. In addition are thousands of voters who are to record their objections to Charles F. Murphy's domination of the Democratic State organization.

These voters expressly state that they do not believe that either Representative Sulzer or Mr. Hedges is boss ridden or would be boss ridden if elected, but nevertheless they are dreadfully opposed to the boss system as represented by both Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy. They believe that a vote for Roosevelt and Straus will destroy this boss system. This opposition to the boss system in American politics is prevailing all the States. It is as prevalent in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio as it is in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York.

If a remark is passed that Col. Roosevelt has amply demonstrated that he was the most tremendous boss in the country these voters will scarcely listen to you. They will neither admit nor deny the statement. They content themselves with saying that Roosevelt as a boss never made a dollar out of politics, while James and Charles Murphy have become rich with wealth from hidden sources. As for Straus, they say he would be a leader and not a boss and that his career and temperament are exactly the attributes they desire in their efforts to destroy the boss system represented by Mr. Murphy for the Democrats and Mr. Barnes for the Republicans.

The Republican State managers have gone into all districts except from Gov. Wilson's books wherein Wilson speaks more or less critically of the different races and creeds which go to make up this great nation. The highway fund expenditures of the Dix administration are also criticized by the Republicans. In reply the Democrats have issued many literature calling attention to the extravagance of the State Government under Republican Governors. Also the Democrats are charging the Republican party with responsibility for the high cost of living and this has proved a most effective argument, or rather allegation. They call attention to the fact that Democratic efforts in the last Congress to secure the admission duty free of beef and other food products were set at naught by the Republican administration. This style of campaigning, however, has cut both ways. It has been received with acclamation in the cities of the State where the Democracy is strongest, but it has been severely frowned upon by the agriculturists who view free trade in beef and other farm products with the same distaste as the property measure.

But the Republican State organization in nearly every county, according to the testimony, is almost dead to pieces by internal wrangles and bitter rivalries and constant incriminations. There are hidden jealousies and open outbreaks in nearly every crossroads town and hamlet in the State.

The up-State Democrats and the down-State Democrats are more united than in many years, although in a large part of the up-State territory there is still the hereditary objection to State away from a leader of Tammany Hall. But the basis for the union of the Democrats, it may be stated after careful research, is the widespread conviction that the Democratic party is to win this year,

to win a President and to elect many Democratic Governors. These Democrats see in this prospective victory the downfall of the present Republican State organization in New York and in many other States, and they believe that with the disintegration of these Republican State organizations there will be a universal upbuilding of Democratic State organizations, which will maintain the Democratic national party in power in the nation certainly for the next eight years. In other words the prospective victory of the Democratic party, Federal and State, is entering very largely into the constructive statecraft of many Democrats these days.

The Progressives, from Col. Roosevelt down, do not hesitate to remark in personal conversations that they rejoice in Mr. Barnes' leadership of the regular Republican organization for the reason that it has proved a most efficient effect. Arguments in their appeals to the Republican voters for a change in the political conditions in the State. These Progressives are all fighting for Straus's election for Governor, for they tell with Straus in the Governor's chair many influential Republican leaders have signified their desire to join the Progressive organization. But, from Col. Roosevelt down, these Progressives assert that if they capture the Governorship they are quite ready to admit all Republican county leaders of repute to their organization and will even encourage the support, but that they will have nothing whatever to do with Mr. Barnes for personal and other reasons. Many of the Democrats do not like the speeches of Col. Roosevelt and his representative Sulzer. Comments of this character have become very pronounced within the last few days. They were first heard from Mr. Sulzer's speech at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Mr. Sulzer's speeches up-State have also been criticized by these Democratic brethren on the ground that they express notes of personal vanity. But Mr. Sulzer's supporters feel that these little evidences of vanity are harmless and should not be recorded against him in view of his career in Congress. It is a matter of daily comment that the speeches of Mr. Straus have been forceful and thoughtful, and have displayed a wealth of broad and intelligent statecraft. So too, it was added, Mr. Hedges's speeches have provoked much generous and admiring comment.

But, after all that is said and all that has been done, the majority opinion seems to be that the high cost of living and the shattered condition of the Republicans in the State will result in a Democratic victory for Wilson and Sulzer on Tuesday.

LEGISLATIVE FORECAST.

Confident Prediction That It Will Be
Democratic in Both Branches.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—The New York State Legislature to be elected on Tuesday next will be Democratic in both branches. Apparently the Democrats will about regain the strength they had in the Senate and Assembly which they secured in the Dix election of 1910, when the Senate stood 30 Democrats to 21 Republicans, and the Assembly 87 Democrats to 63 Republicans. The Senate elected in 1910 is still in office, but the Assembly elected in 1911 to serve during the session of 1912 stood 89 Republicans to 51 Democrats.

At the lowest calculation it is figured that in the next Senate the Democrats will have 28 members and the Republicans 23, and in the Assembly the Democrats will have 61 members and the Republicans 49. Twenty-six is a majority in the Senate and 76 is a majority in the Assembly. Just how many more Democratic Senators and Assemblymen will be elected depends entirely on the extent of the Bull Moose vote in nearly a score of Republican districts. If the Bull Moose vote in these close districts is as big as predicted the Democratic Assemblymen may number a dozen more and there are half a dozen Senate districts which are given to the Republicans in this forecast, nearly all of which the Democrats insist they will carry because of the Bull Moose defection.

The Democrats think they should win the Fourth Brooklyn Senate district as well as the Seventeenth Senate district in Manhattan, which is now represented by John G. Saxe, a Democrat. The Democrats also hope to win the Westchester district—the Twenty-fourth—as well as the Thirty-second Senate district, now represented by Seth G. Hoscock of Herkimer, and the Thirty-third Senate district, represented by Senator James A. Emerson of Warren. The Democrats also insist that the election of Elton R. Brown in the Jefferson-Oswego district is not a certainty and that the Democrats are more than likely to win the Delaware district and the Niagara district, as well as the Fifth district, which is now represented by a Democrat, Senator Burd of Buffalo. Of course these Democratic claims are based on a big Bull Moose vote, which the local managers of the Progressive party in the respective districts declare they will poll.

In the Assembly the three members from Albany county are given the Republicans, but Patrick E. McCabe, the Democratic leader of the county, says he is certain to elect the Democratic Assemblyman in the Second district and that he will be surprised if the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Third Albany Excise Commissioner Farley of Broome insists that Assemblyman Arthur J. Ruland (Dem.) will be reelected in that county and that the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Delaware county, which is a part of the Broome Senate district, has an excellent chance. Commissioner Farley even believes that the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Broome-DeWitt district will be elected. He is Clayton L. Wheeler, the present Democratic Assemblyman from Delaware county, who has been elected two years in succession.

Senator Emerson's district, comprising the counties of Clinton, Essex and Warren, is all torn up through dissensions as to just in what direction the good roads of the district should run, and the Democrats in that section believe that this dissension, combined with the Bull Moose vote, will surely defeat the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Clinton county district and is likely also to accomplish the defeat of the Republican candidates for Assembly in both Warren and Essex counties.

Through the Bull Moose defection the Democrats are hoping to gain a member in the First Jefferson district, and in Greene county Frank D. Cole is putting up a stiff fight to defeat the reelection of Assemblyman Patrick (Dem.), who is serving his third term.

The Republicans are accorded the members of Assembly in the First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth districts of Kings, but the Democratic managers declare that if the Bull Moose vote in these districts comes up to expectations Democratic Assemblymen will be elected in nearly all of these districts. Likewise the Republican candidates for Assembly have hard fights on their hands in Oswego, Otsego, Fulton, Saratoga and the First Suffolk districts, and the Bull Moose vote will determine their fate.

TWO FORECASTS OF THE
RESULT OF ELECTIONThe First Represents Views of
All Classes of Citizens
in the States.

GIVES WILSON 303 VOTES

The Other, Which Gives Wilson
355 Votes, Is a Democratic
Forecast.

In view of the extraordinarily complicated conditions underlying the Presidential contest it is deemed advisable this morning to present two forecasts of the result. So many different angles of the contention have been presented to the voters that in most States vast numbers have refused to tell their choice for President. Notwithstanding the noisiness of the struggle probably in no campaign in many years have the voters in such large numbers refrained from expressing publicly the man of their choice, Taft, Wilson or Roosevelt. Also in no recent Presidential contest has there been so much reticence on the part of regular

Idaho	4	29
Illinois	15	13
Indiana	15	13
Iowa	15	13
Kansas	15	13
Kentucky	15	13
Louisiana	15	13
Maine	15	13
Maryland	15	13
Massachusetts	15	13
Michigan	15	13
Minnesota	15	13
Mississippi	15	13
Missouri	15	13
Montana	15	13
Nebraska	15	13
Nevada	15	13
New Hampshire	15	13
New Jersey	15	13
New Mexico	15	13
New York	45	35
North Carolina	12	5
North Dakota	24	10
Ohio	24	10
Oklahoma	24	10
Oregon	24	10
Pennsylvania	34	35
Rhode Island	9	5
South Carolina	9	5
South Dakota	9	5
Tennessee	12	5
Texas	20	4
Utah	4	4
Vermont	12	4
Washington	12	4
West Virginia	8	4
Wisconsin	13	3
Wyoming	4	4
Totals	303	146
Necessary to choice	266	

The loss of New York to Wilson in this forecast would throw the election into the House of Representatives.

DEMOCRATS MAY HAVE
GREAT CONGRESS GAINSCanvasses Indicate a Plurality
of 157 Over Regular
Republicans.

PROGRESSIVES TO GET 13

Split Caused by Third Party
Adds to Democratic
Drift of 1910.

Reports from THE SUN's correspondents the country over indicate that the next House of Representatives will be Democratic by an overwhelming majority. The Democrats control the present House by a majority of 70. The SUN's canvasses indicate that the Democrats will have a plurality of 157 over the regular Republicans. If these figures are borne out by results on election day the Democratic majority will be the largest that any party has had in the lower branch of the national legislature in the last twenty years.

The reports gathered by THE SUN indicate that there will be 289 Democrats, 132 Republicans, 13 Progressives

PRESIDENT TAFT'S MESSAGE TO "THE SUN"

THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON

November 2, 1912.

As we approach the closing days of this unparalleled presidential campaign, my hope of a Republican victory grows stronger.

I am convinced that the appeal to the second sober thought of the American electorate has not been made in vain.

In the earlier days of the campaign, pyrotechnical display and spectacular methods of exciting the populace diverted the attention of the people from the real questions at issue. But gradually, with the popular appetite for this form of political entertainment surfeited, the revolution set in, and the people took up the study of the real problems that awaited solution.

Thus it came that the closing weeks have pushed everything but essentials into the background. Calm and dispassionate consideration brought the public to a fuller realization of the national prosperity that abounds. It aroused the determination that nothing must be done to endanger the satisfactory material conditions existing, conditions which supply the foundation for the moral well-being of the people as well. It naturally called attention to the paramount importance, in this connection, of maintaining the Republican policy of protection, of adjusting existing inequalities in a rational rather than a haphazard manner, of avoiding the terrors of another Democratic free-trade administration. And, quite as naturally, this emphasized the importance of making every Republican vote count.

For these reasons the closing days of the campaign, devoted to quiet and prayerful consideration, have been shorn of the excitement freely attending the earlier stages of the campaign. For these reasons also, the dominant influence of the "silent voter" has re-established itself. And for these reasons likewise the courage and the confidence of the voters of the Republican party have re-asserted themselves, and no one need fear that they will falter.

Republicans are firm in the faith, and November 5th will again prove their loyalty, devotion and patriotism.

party voters. Then, too, cross currents, political eddies shooting this way and that way and backstepping, have been utterly confusing at times. The changed conditions since Taft and Roosevelt strove for the Republican mastery in the Presidential campaign marked within the last month is a matter of fact that thousands of Republicans who preferred Roosevelt over Taft in June have refused to follow Roosevelt out of the Republican party.

The election of Gov. Wilson is deemed to be a foregone conclusion not because of Gov. Wilson's strength before the people or of the confidence of the voters in the Democratic national party but because of the terrific dissensions in the Republican party in almost every State in the Union. Then, too, not since 1892 has the Democratic national party been apparently so united and free from factional discord.

The first forecast represents in very large measure the views of all classes of citizens in the different States who have been inclined to give a thoughtful consideration to the problem on which they have been requested to express an opinion. They represent the views of business men, those in the professions and in labor's ranks. The second forecast represents the more extravagant views of voters in the Democratic party. Here they are:

State	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt
Alabama	12		
Arizona	3		
Arkansas	9		
California	13		
Colorado	6		
Connecticut	7		
Delaware	3		
Florida	6		
Georgia	14		

State	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt
Alabama	12		
Arizona	3		
Arkansas	9		
California	13		
Colorado	6		
Connecticut	7		
Delaware	3		
Florida	6		
Georgia	14		
Idaho	4		
Illinois	15		
Indiana	15		
Iowa	15		
Kansas	15		
Kentucky	15		
Louisiana	15		
Maine	15		
Maryland	15		
Massachusetts	15		
Michigan	15		
Minnesota	15		
Mississippi	15		
Missouri	15		
Montana	15		
Nebraska	15		
Nevada	15		
New Hampshire	15		
New Jersey	15		
New Mexico	15		
New York	45		
North Carolina	12		
North Dakota	24		
Oklahoma	24		
Oregon	24		
Rhode Island	9		
South Carolina	9		
South Dakota	9		
Tennessee	12		
Texas	20		
Utah	4		
Vermont	12		
Virginia	12		
Washington	12		
West Virginia	8		
Wisconsin	13		
Wyoming	4		
Totals	885	136	46
Necessary to choice	266		

and one Socialist, a total of 435, in the next House of Representatives.

For this prospect the Democrats of the country may thank the Progressive party. There is nothing in the reports that have been received to show that the Democrats themselves are in any stronger position than they were in 1910. The fact of the matter is that the Bull Moosers have split the Republican Congress vote in many of the States where Republicans formerly drew most heavily, and the result will be that the Democrats will make notable gains.

The heaviest of these gains apparently will be in States east of the Mississippi River. Massachusetts, for instance, is represented in the present House by 10 Republicans and 4 Democrats. If reports from that State are borne out by the returns on election day the Republican representation will be only 6. Some Massachusetts Republicans say that the loss in Republican strength in that State may be even greater than this. The third party is running a Congress candidate in nearly every district in the Bay State, and that is responsible for the doleful prospects of the Republicans.

The Democrats are slated for other gains in New England. In Connecticut, where the Bull Moosers are again in evidence, they are expected to gather in three seats, leaving two for the Republicans. The delegation at present stands four to one in favor of the Republicans. In Vermont the Republicans have already reelected their candidates and have gained one seat from the Democrats in Maine. In the Maine election, however, the Republicans and the third party men cooperated on the Congress ticket.

In Ohio the current toward the Democracy seems to be plainly indicated. Ohio

has 16 Democrats and 5 Republicans in the present Congress. Reports that have come in from that State reduce the Republican representation to two, and it is possible that it may be wiped out altogether.

In Illinois the Republican representation in the House probably will be reduced from 14 to at least 8, while the Democratic strength is likely to be increased from 11 to 18. Here again the Roosevelt men are doing their best to cut the throats of their former party associates.

The great Republican State of Pennsylvania now has 23 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the House. Conservative figures put the Democratic total as a result of next Tuesday's election, at 15. The havoc of the Bull Moosers in Pennsylvania is relatively less than in some of the other normally Republican States because William Finck and the other leaders have endorsed some of the Republican nominees.

New York State also will probably see a few Democratic gains. The drift toward the Democracy in this State two years ago, however, was very pronounced. The present delegation in the House is made up of 22 Democrats and 15 Republicans. The State has been reapportioned and six districts added. The indications are now that the State delegation in the next House will be about 14 to 20, the Democrats still having the long end.

New Jersey will also make gains in New Jersey, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas. The Republicans probably will lose two of the three Congress districts that they now have in Missouri. They are also threatened with the loss of the two districts which they have held in the eastern part of Tennessee and one of the two districts that they have managed to get in the Kentucky delegation.

The Democrats besides adding some of the Republican districts in the border States to their strength will, as usual, hold the solid South.

Reports from Colorado indicate that the Bull Moose opposition in that State will result in the Democrats gaining one seat. They probably will pick up two in Montana and one in Nevada and will add two to their total in Oklahoma.

The Republicans are expected to hold their own in the Northwestern States, although there is a possibility of the Democrats gaining a seat in Minnesota. Many of the Republican nominees in the Northwest are either openly supporting Roosevelt or secretly aiding his candidacy. Some have adopted the policy of looking out for themselves and letting the national ticket take care of itself. In this way they have managed to steer clear of a good deal of the bitterness that has marked the campaign.

The SUN's reports show that most of the third party's nominees who are likely to be elected are on the Pacific coast. California will probably send five members of the Progressive party to Congress, the rest of the delegation being made up of five Republicans and one Democrat.

Present indications are also that one Roosevelt man in Oregon will be elected. He is A. W. Lafferty, who was nominated on the regular Republican ticket and who has since declared for Roosevelt. Washington also will probably send one Progressive in the person of Stanton Warburton, who is a member of the present Congress.

While the outlook points undeniably to an overwhelmingly Democratic House, there are sixty or seventy districts which should be classed as doubtful, with chances favoring the Democrats. If President Taft and other Republican candidates should develop unexpected strength on election day some of these districts might be drawn into the Republican column, but the most encouraging view of the situation seems to indicate a Democratic plurality over the Republicans of at least 100.

The faces of many old timers probably will be missed from the House as the result of next Tuesday's elections. Uncle Joe Cannon in the Eighteenth district of Illinois is struggling for his political life against the Bull Moose candidate. The chances are that the former Speaker will pull through, but it will be only by a squeak. James B. Mann, the minority leader of the House, also is in jeopardy, as are also Martin B. Madden, George E. Foss, George W. Prince and William B. McKinley, all of Illinois.

In Indiana Edgar D. Crumpacker, the sole Republican in that delegation, is having a hard fight and the entire Indiana delegation in the next Congress may be Democratic.

While THE SUN's figures show that only thirteen Progressives are likely to be elected, this will not accurately indicate the strength of the so-called Roosevelt supporters in the next House. Many Republicans who are running for Congress on the regular Republican ticket are Roosevelt supporters, although they did not follow him into the third party movement. On questions of legislation, however, they will certainly cooperate with the third party men who are sent to the House. Altogether the number of so-called Progressives in the next Congress will undoubtedly exceed the total in the present one.

Here is a table based on reports from THE SUN's correspondents showing the indicated make up of the next House by State delegations as compared with the present House, the totals showing the difference under the new apportionment:

State	R. D.	Prox. T.	R. D.	T. R.
Alabama	10	10	9	9
Arizona	3	3	1	1
Arkansas	9	9	7	7
California	13	13	11	11
Colorado	6	6	4	4
Connecticut	7	7	4	4
Delaware	3	3	1	1
Florida	6	6	3	3
Georgia	14	14	11	11
Idaho	4	4	1	1
Illinois	15	15	14	14
Indiana	15	15	12	12
Iowa	15	15	11	11
Kansas	15	15	10	10
Kentucky	15	15	9	9
Louisiana	15	15	7	7
Maine	15	15	6	6
Maryland	15	15	5	5
Massachusetts	15	15	10	10
Michigan	15	15	8	8
Minnesota	15	15	10	10
Mississippi	15	15	8	8
Missouri	15	15	13	13
Montana	15	15	2	2
Nebraska	15	15	3	3
Nevada	15	15	1	1
New Hampshire	15	15	2	2
New Jersey	15	15	12	12
New Mexico	15	15	10	10
New York	45	45	15	15
North Carolina	12	12	10	10
North Dakota	24	24	22	22
Oklahoma	24	24	22	22
Oregon	24	24	22	22
Rhode Island	9	9	3	3
South Carolina	9	9	1	1
South Dakota	9	9	2	2
Tennessee	12	12	18	18
Texas	20	20	1	1
Utah	4	4	2	2
Vermont	12	12	9	9
Virginia	12	12	10	10
Washington	12	12	6	6
West Virginia	8	8	4	4
Wisconsin	13	13	11	11
Wyoming	4	4	2	2
Totals	132	289	13	435

* One Socialist.

BLOW THAT ENDED
T. R. AND TAFT BONDTrue Story of Shattered
Friendship as Now Told
By Wellman.

ANSWERS OLD GUESSES

Ex-President Thought Suc-
cessor Betrayed Him in
War on Cannonism.

ALL A SHOCK TO OTHER

Did Not Even Realize There
Was a Misunderstanding Un-
til the Return From Africa.

By WALTER WELLMAN.

HERE is told for the first time the true story of the break in the friendship between President Taft and former President Roosevelt. It is a story which adds an important chapter to the history of our times, for in all the political annals of the United States there is no parallel case, no instance in which the surrendering of a friendship was followed by such tremendous consequences, such far reaching effects upon parties and party leaders and their fortunes, and possibly upon the control of the Government itself for years to come.

For a long